

THE BEE.

[Vol. I.]

NIAGARA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1812.

[NUMB. 13.]

UPPER CANADA.

District of Niagara to W.

WHEREAS

AS by Law it is provided, when any District of this Province shall be Invaded, the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces, or of any Garrison of such District shall have full power to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors therein: and whereas the same District of Niagara, hath been invaded by an army of the United States of America, I Roger Hale Sheaffe, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in said Province, Do forbid all Merchants, Inn-keepers, and Suttlers, and all others Persons, licensed, or unlicensed to sell Spirituous Liquors of any sort or description whatsoever, within one Mile distance of the respective Military Posts occupied either by His Majesty's Troops, or Militia on the line of Defence between Niagara and Fort-Erie inclusive, unless by Licence had in writing either from Lieut. Col. Clark, at Chippawa, or from William Dickson of Niagara, Esq. and under such restrictions as by them may be thought to tend to the good of His Majesty's service, under the pain of Fine, and imprisonment against each and every Defaulter.

R. H. SHEAFFE,
M. Gen. Commanding, &c. &c.
Niagara, 19th October, 1812.

UPPER CANADA.

WHEREAS on the Surrender of the American troops at Queenston on the 13th Instant, a great number of Muskets taken from the Enemy were left on the fields adjacent to the scene of action, and were thereafter picked up by some of His Majesty's Subjects, which Muskets have not been returned into the Public Stores.

NOTICE is therefore given, that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces trusts that all persons having in possession any such arms will avail themselves of this Notice and deliver up the same forthwith to the ordnance Store Keeper at Fort George.

OTHERWISE Defaulters will be proceeded against, as public delinquents, and it is expected that the Civil and Military Officers

throughout this District may be vigilant and active in the recovery of such arms, otherwise his Majesty's service may suffer, and the Honor of Individuals Tarnished by withholding what belongs to the Public.

CHRISTO. MYERS,

LIEUT. COL.

Commanding Fort George.

By Order of Major General Sheaffe,
Commanding His Majesty's Forces, Upper Canada.

Fort-George, Oct. 20th, 1812

NOTICE.

ALL those having any demands against the Estate of the late John Young, at the Grand River are requested to present the same; those who are indebted to the said Estate are required to come forward and make immediate payment to

Danl. Young, } Executors.
Wm. Nelles, }

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the Public are desired to send in their accounts, without loss of time, to the Deputy Commissary Generals Office at Niagara.

Niagara, 16th September, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of William & James Crooks, being this day, by the limitation of the agreement between them, dissolved—all persons indebted to them are earnestly called; upon to pay the same without delay and those having claims against them will please to exhibit the same for settlement.—

WILLIAM CROOKS,
JAMES CROOKS.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having been nominated Teacher of the School of the Home District informs the Public, that the Seminary is now open for the reception of Pupils—

Rates of tuition approved by the Trustees

Common Education 6 pound per annum.

Classical Ditto. 8 pound per annum.

N. B. Scholars from other District 10 pound per annum.

JOHN STRACHAN.

York, 28th Sept. 1812.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Forces, stationed between the Posts of Fort George and Fort Erie. Two Thousand cords of Wood, and Two Thousand bundles of Straw.

Proposals for all or any part of the above, stating the place or places of delivery, will be received at this Office until the 1st of November.

Deputy Commy. Generals Office,
Fort George, Oct. 3, 1812.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Forces,
1000 Barrels of Flour,
1000 Barrels of Pork.

The Pork to be delivered, between the month of December and May following, at such depots on this communication, as the Deputy Commissary General may direct.

Proposals for all or any part of the above supplies, stating the time of delivery, will be received at this Office until the 1st. of December next.

Deputy Commy. Generals Office.

Fort George Oct. 3, 1812.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at Carlton house, the 31st July, 1812.

PRESENT.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

It is this day ordered, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the U. State of America, until further orders; and his Royal Highness is further pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, to order, that a general embargo or stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, now within, or which shall hereafter come, into any ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of His Majesty's dominions, together with all persons on board of such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. States of America, or bearing the flag of the said U. States, except such as may be furnished with british licences, which vessels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said licences; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board of the said ships or vessels, so that no da-

land and you shall find in Canada an untimely grave.

On the 18th all the American militia who were taken prisoners at the battle of Queenston, including the officers (and the wounded men indiscriminately) were sent across the river on their parole not to serve during the war, and even the officers side arms were returned to them.—We do not mean to criticise the acts of our executive, but surely such lenity is not to continue for ever, we only wish the people on the other side may feel that gratitude for such unexampled generous conduct which it merits—no doubt it has been the consideration that the innocent militia men were actually forced at the very point of the bayonet to cross the river that has induced his Honor Major General Sheaffe to take pity on them.—It is impossible however but that such generosity must strike even to their hearts, and when these men return to their peaceful homes and hear Old England's name abused and vilified, they will raise up involuntarily and deny the charge, and tell the wicked partizans of France, tis' false, and villainous all that you say, for here we stand a living proof of the friendship of the British nation towards our country, and it is your base insidious policy alone that has heaped such disgrace on our country, and caused the murder of our fellow citizens."

—————
A Confirmation of great Victories obtained over the French in Spain and in Russia has just arrived by express from Quebec, and will be given in a Supplement to this paper tomorrow or next day.

**EXTRACTS FROM
LATE LONDON PAPERS.
Royal Exchange, London, Saturday night, August 1, 1812.
REPORTED DEFEAT OF
MARSHAL M'DONALD.**

These letters have this day been received from Paris, two of them dated the 26th, and the 27th ult. : one of those of the 26th, and that of the 27th, state distinctly, that Marshal M'Donald, with a considerable force, had by forced marches proceeded to the neighborhood of Riga, where he was met by the Russians and a dreadful battle ensued, in which the latter were victorious, with the loss to their enemies of 15,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The other letter of the 26th, refers obscurely to a disadvantage sustained by the French on the shores of the Dwina; and while we are now writing, receive the following short communication."

"Paris, July 27.

"Intelligence of importance has arrived, but is not promulgated.—If it had been favorable it would have been known all over the city."

That the French Marshal named was likely to be in the situation in which this action is described, we know from the following letter, which has reached our hands this evening.

"Riga, July 7.

"Marshal M'Donald, with about 20,000 French (or rather Prussians commanded by French officers) was yesterday morning only about 45 wreaths (30 English miles) from Mitau on his way to Riga, but no apprehensions are entertained here, as he has no artillery, and could not get any up in less than a month.

Such is the statement, and such the sources from which it is derived and we hope, and trust that it will in the sequel be fully confirmed. We certainly entertain much doubt of the extent of the alledged to have been suffered by the enemy.

WAR IN THE NORTH.

Address of the Emperor Alexander to his troops, on the commencement of war by the attack on Kowno.

WILNA, June 15, (O. S.) 25, 1812.

For a long time past we had remarked the hostile comportment of the French Emperor towards Russia; but we still hoped, through moderate and pacific measures, to avert hostilities. At last notwithstanding all our wishes to maintain peace we witnessed an incessant repetition of open outrages, which compelled us to arm, to assemble our troops; though still, while we could flatter ourselves with the hope of reconciliation, we remained in the confines of our empire; and without violating peace, were prepared for defence. All these moderate and pacific measures could not secure to us the tranquility of which we were desirous. The French Emperor, by an attack upon our troops at Kowno, has already commenced war, and consequently nothing farther remains for us, but, while we invoke the aid of the Sovereign of the Universe, the Author and Defender of Truth, to place our force in opposition to the force of the enemy. It is unnecessary to remind our generals, our Chiefs and Warriors, of their duty, and of their value.—In their veins flows the blood of the Slavonians, so highly renowned of old for their valor. Soldiers! you are the defenders of religion, your country and independence. I am with you. God is on your side.

ALEXANDER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

From England—Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Independence, Capt. Bailey in 36 days from London, with a valuable cargo. She brings London papers to the evening of the 15th August, two days later than any previous advices from England.—From one of that date, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, the following important articles are copied.

Mr. Foster had not arrived in England on the 15th.

On the 14th of August, the fleet, ordered to the American coast, under the command of Sir John B. Warren, proceeded to St. Helen's; and will sail the first fair wind for their destined stations. The fleet consists of

2 ships of	- - -	98 guns.
3 do. of	- - -	74
2 do. of	- - -	64
6 frigates and		
2 sloops of war.		

The Courier mentions that one hundred American vessels had been licensed by the board of trade, on condition that they proceeded to the ports of Portugal and Spain.

LONDON, August 7.

The Portsmouth letter, in the Globe of Wednesday, announced the arrival to that port of the Grampus from Cadiz with Commodore Cockburn, and the other commissioners, for mediating between Spain and her South American colonies. The reason of their return is the obstinate refusal of the cortes to give them the powers which were necessary to success; for they would

not consent to include Mexico in the commission, or permit them to go thither at all. It has been considered to be in vain to proceed to the execution of the trust under these circumstances; and the measure is abandoned. Such is still the conduct of the cortes; and we lament to say they have come to this decision since the arrival of the duke Del Infantado, at Cadiz.

The intelligence of the American declaration of war was first communicated to Admiral Thornborough, on the Cork station, by a letter from Captain Upton, of the Sybille frigate, who, on the same day, sent the American brig Perseverance, from Lisbon, into that port.

August 10.

The cartel which left Morkaix, was surrounded by guard-boats the moment she arrived, which continued to watch her until she put to sea. It is conjectured, from the unusual severity of this treatment, that some very unfavorable news was afloat in France, which the commandant here had orders to prevent reaching this country.

It is confidently rumoured that a person has arrived in town, who is said to be the bearer of despatches from the court of Vienna. If his mission be of a confidential nature, as may naturally be presumed, it is not to be supposed that its object will be permitted to transpire for the present.

Large detachments of dragoons are on their march for embarkation to join the regiments in Spain and Portugal. The heavy cavalry are to go from Portsmouth, and the light dragoons from Plymouth.

On Saturday some Canada merchants waited on ministers to acquire information as to the means adopted for the security of their property in the colonies. They were informed that besides the navy, which had been augmented, one regiment had been ordered from Barbadoes to Halifax, and the 103d regiment in this country had received the same destination. Competent supplies, they were told, had been forwarded, and every fit precaution for the safety of the country had been adopted.

Sir John Warren had a long conference with the board of admiralty on Saturday, and received his final instructions, as commander of the ships on the American station. Yesterday he left town for Portsmouth to hoist his flag in the St. Domingo, and will sail without delay. His command is to include all the Island stations, as also those at Halifax. The Poictiers, 74, Capt. Beresford; Fawn, 20, Capt. Fellows; Magnet, Capt. Maurice; Mutine, Capt. De Courey; and the Sapphire Capt. Lockyer, are fitting for foreign service, to form part of Sir John's squadron.

It is reported that a person arrived within the last two days, in town who is said to be the bearer of despatches from the court of Vienna.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council, revoking one issued in December, 1807, for granting reprisals against the ships and property of Russian subjects.

August 11.

The following notice was posted up at Lloyd's yesterday:

The lords commissioners of his majesty's privy council have directed particular instructions to be transmitted to the commanders of his majesty's ships, not to detain American vessels proceeding from Great Britain to the United States with licenses; and have also directed in

structions to be sent to the courts of vice admiralty in British America and the West Indies to liberate any such vessels as may be sent in there and suffer them immediately to proceed to their respective ports of destination.

American licenses.—In consequence of the orders made known yesterday by the lords of his majesty's privy council, the Mars, —, of and for Wilmington, from London which was detained and sent into Dover by the Charles armed ship, has been released; and while preparing to sail, yesterday morning was stopped by the customs, in consequence of information that the crew had plundered the cargo. Some of them are in irons. The Mary and Jane Fassit, detained and sent into Downs by the Castilian sloop of war, on the 3d inst. sailed yesterday for America.

The embargo that was put on the American vessels in the Clyde, is now taken off: and those having licenses are now to be allowed to proceed to the ports of destination.

Advices were yesterday received from Bordeaux, from whence the latest accounts are to the 15th ult. Bread was at nine sous the pound and the wet and cold season led to the apprehension of an unfavorable harvest, but the crops are abundant.

August 12.

Yesterday the board of trade signified its readiness to grant licenses which are to continue in force during eight months, to permit American vessels laden with provisions to proceed from the United States either to Cadiz or Lisbon. One of the two ports must be named in the license, which is not to admit of an option as to the other port.

Government, we understand, have received accounts from Sweden, which state, that the treaty of peace between ~~Prussia and the Danes~~ has been ratified. We shall rejoice, most sincerely, to have it in our power to confirm this gratifying piece of intelligence.

Ministers for Ireland.—It is said that Mr. Peel will succeed Mr. W. Pole, as chief Secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland; and Mr. W. Fitzgibbon will be the chancellor of the exchequer.

Extract of a bulletin from the grand army, dated 14th July.

General Platoff has totally destroyed three regiments of Polish Uhlans. Two Colonels and several officers were made prisoners; and general Dulwau, who commanded those troops, saved himself with great difficulty.

On the 14th of July the head quarters were still at Drissa, and it was expected that a great battle would be fought in the course of a few days.

August 15.

"Bulletin—Horse Guards, August 15, 1812.

"A letter was this morning received by colonel Torrens, from Sir Nicholas Trant, dated Oporto, 30th July, in which he mentions that lord Clinton had been despatched from the army on the 15th for Lisbon, with an account of lord Wellington having obtained a decided victory over Marshal Marmont, on the 22d of the same month.

"The British army had arrived at Ariselles, followed by the enemy. Lord Wellington, seeing a favourable opportunity, halted his columns, and attacked with such vigor. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon as to oblige the French to recross the Tormes in

the greatest confusion, and had not night come on the whole of Marmont's army must have been destroyed. They lost 19 pieces of cannon, 4 generals, and 7000 prisoners: Marmont lost an arm, and Bonnet said to be killed, and 4 other generals wounded. The number of prisoners taken is said to be 10,000, some say 14,000 men, but it is certain that 7000 had already arrived on the 26th at Tenebron.

"On the following day (the 23d) the heavy calvary came up with a considerable column of the enemy, and took a great many prisoners. One German heavy regiment took 1700.

"Our loss is estimated at about 3,500.

"M. general Le Merchant killed, and the following officers wounded; sir Wm. Beresford, Cole, Cotton Leith and Alten.

"On the 24th Lord Wellington was in march upon Penarande."

From the Corunna Diary of July 31.

"Confidential intelligence received by the governor of Corunna:

"We have the most satisfactory intelligence: the allied army incessantly pursues the enemy.—Their loss already exceeds 18,000 men, with 38 pieces of artillery, all his generals, with the exceptions of two, are killed, wounded or prisoners. Marmont has had an arm amputated, and received another wound in his body.

"The victory has been one of the most complete that can possibly be imagined—Yesterday an English division was to be in Segovia, and the fortresses of Toro and Zamora to be besieged by the 8th army. The intrusive king, to whom we cannot deny the merit of having foreseen this success, on the 20th instant fled to Burgos. The fate of Spain will be very different at the end of this campaign."

Copy of a communication printed at Salamanca, respecting the memorable battle fought on the 22d July, in the vicinity of that city.

"Field of Battle, close to Salamanca, July 23.

"The French army, under the command of marshal Marmont, was routed yesterday afternoon, by that of the allies, directed by his excellency lord viscount Wellington, duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, upon the left of the Tormes, close to Arripes, after an obstinate battle of seven hours, in which infantry, cavalry and artillery performed prodigies of valor.

"The enemy were successively dislodged from all their advantageous positions, with the loss of all the artillery which they had placed in them; the loss which they have sustained in arms, ammunition and baggage, is immense; that, in men, up to this morning is from 10 to 12,000, of which more than 4000 are prisoners. Some eagles have also been taken. At night, Marmont commenced his retreat by Alba, and as he is very closely pursued by the victorious troops, it is expected he will suffer other losses in his retreat.

"Castile and all Spain will reap the fruits of this signal victory, and the Castilians, in whose territory the allied army is, will distinguish themselves in furnishing generously all the aids wanted in the neighbourhood of the field of battle.

"May the God of armies be praised, and may that gratitude which is due to the allied army and its invin-

cible and enlightened chief, be transmitted from generation to generation.

"P. S. Bonnet has just arrived here wounded, and with him more prisoners. The field of battle for more than two leagues is covered with dead bodies, among which is the colonel of the 1st regt. and among the wounded, the colonel of the 101st, and some others. The English have lost few men: the Portuguese rather more, and the loss of the Spanish division trifling. It is not thought that the total loss of the allied army exceeds 2,500 men.

Gottenburgh, August 4.

Peace between England and Sweden is to be proclaimed throughout all Sweden on Sunday next, and the ports will be declared open on the 15th inst.

The French have lost an immense number of horses from the badness of the weather, and great scarcity of food; they have experienced the most incessant rains that were ever remembered.

A number of English bomb vessels and other ships of war have passed by for the Baltic.

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, August 4.

"The Negroes up the coast have begun to kill their masters, and the Indians within 30 mile, are killing all before them. Numbers have taken refuge on board the gun-boats on the Lake.

DESTRUCTION OF MARMONT'S ARMY.

August 6.

Capt. Blaguire, of the navy, has brought official accounts of the total destruction of the French army under Marmont.

Lord WELLINGTON to Gen. SANTOCILDES.

Garden above the Tormes, July 23, 5, A. M.

"General—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us.

(Signed)

"WELLINGTON."

"Field of battle near Salamanca, July 23, 1812."

"The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arrapelo, after 7 hours continual fighting, during which the allies displayed prodigies of valor.

"The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand—Four thousand prisoners have been brought in Gen. Bonnet is wounded and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba.

"The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies.—Among them is the col. of the 101st regiment. The English loss is not great.—The Portuguese have lost but few—and the Spanish loss is but trifling—in all not more than two thousand five hundred.

fraud or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly, except such as are above excepted: and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

THE BEE.

SATURDAY, October 21.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTON.

The unfortunate loss of the brave General Brock, early in the morning of the memorable 13th inst. in the battle of Queenston heights, for a while seem'd to overcloud the brilliant sun of victory, and the people paus'd to mourn their country's friend and public rejoicing for the glorious issue of the day could for a moment prevail—the loss is truly great, and requires the pen of an able panegyrist to paint in its proper colors: perhaps it is as well that it has fallen to our humble lot to blurt the poignancy of grief from our inability to portray the numerous virtues of the fallen Hero, now lost to the people of Canada—forever lost.—General Brock was bold and daring even to excess—utterly regardless of danger—his country's good—the honor of England—the fame of Britain was his leading star—onward he led us on, he advanced us to his ruin, a series of gallant achievements to fill the page of History—terrible in battle—yet a most generous foe—a friend to humanity—he loved the Inhabitants of Canada, their interests were his continual study, their rights and privileges his sacred care to preserve—none suffered under his administration—even the guilty wretch looked confidently to him for mercy—can it be wondered then that he was universally beloved and that he is almost now equally regretted?—he died in the honorable bed of a soldier—the Field of Glory!!! peace to his shade—the grateful tribute of many a friendly tear has fallen from the warriors eye and down the lovely cheek of female beauty in sad recollection of their forever lost friend.—The morning of the day of the 13th, most dreadful retribution was taken on the enemy for our sad misfortune—the carnage in the boats as they were crossing to invade our shores, was horrible—whole boat loads of the enemy were annihilated by the fire of our Artillery and gallant soldiery whilst others overwhelmed with terror sought refuge in a watery grave—~~the death of General Brock~~ every effort of the enemy to succeed in landing was foiled except at the extreme point in the Queenston bottom which from its situation was entirely out of the reach of our Cannon—at this particular spot they had succeeded before break of day in landing a part of the 13th regiment and three boats with Militia and even here they were surprised by a detachment of the head of the Lake Militia and a party of the 49th who discovered them as day was dawning, all formed close under the hill.—The enemy received a volley,

ver of a steep bank, from whence a continual fire was kept up, and was returned from our side for about an hour with the loss of one man killed and four wounded.

It was from under this bank and the ledge of rocks up the river that the enemy first attempted to ascend a fisherman's path up the mountain, shaded by small trees and shrubbery from the view of our troops at the battery and elsewhere, at least until they had got up in considerable numbers, when they were discovered by a party near the stone house of Mr. George Hamilton, and immediate information sent from thence twice towards the battery stating the circumstance—the first intimation was unfortunately disregarded, and the last when the general himself was notified, a small party of about 30 or 40 men were ordered to march with Lieut. Col. McDonnell, joined by Major Robinson as a volunteer, from the battery along up the mountain to drive them back again—by the time however that they reached the summit, they found the enemy formed to the amount of about 200 men who immediately commenced firing, and from the superiority of their number succeeded in driving back our men and came down on the battery from which General Brock and his small force retreated towards Queenston.—It was in a small field near to the tavern formerly occupied by one Miller, that General Brock received his mortal wound, supposed to have been a musket shot fired from near the battery, and which entered below his breast and lodged near his back bone.—The Brave Chief had rallied his men and was in the act of cheering to the charge part of the light company of the 49th and some militia when the fatal ball was re-

on my Boys, never ~~was~~—and well did the men perform orders, for notwithstanding the disadvantage of being obliged to ascend the hill exposed to a heavy fire from the top (which by this time was covered with troops who had followed up the path before mentioned,) and a cross fire from near the battery, they gained the heights attacked and drove the Enemy even to the very edge of the rocks on the river, where they found a fresh reinforcement of them and who in their turn succeeded in forcing our party to retire on St. Davids and ~~the~~ roomans battery and for a while they remained in possession of Queenston heights and the Hill Battery.—

It was in the engagement last named, that we have to regret the loss of Lt. Col. McDonnell A. D. C. to General Brock—he was shot whilst on horseback, encouraging the men. The Province of Upper Canada, by the death of Col. McDonnell, has been deprived of one of its most promising young men:—the discerning eye of the Major General had singled him out and was forming his mind to have become a prominent figure already began to flash her rays and her blushing honors stood thick around him:—he has appeared and passed away from us like a brilliant meteor in the firmament.—His remains were interred beside his beloved friend and patron General Brock, but to return to our cursory account of the engagement.—Immediately after the enemy's getting possession of the heights, &c. it was thought prudent to retire on ~~the~~ Vroman's battery to wait for the expected reinforcements from Niagara: a party of Indians first arrived, commanded by Capt. Norton, who advanced thro'

soon after the appearance of Major General Sheaffe gave new life and spirits to all present;—His honor was accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp Mr. Coffin, Capt. Glegg, Capt. Holcroft of the Artillery, &c. &c. the most judicious dispositions were instantly made, full confidence seemed to inspire both regulars and militia, and they took the route thro' the enclosures to ascend the mountain, having along two field pieces; the Indians by this time had brought the enemy to an engagement, and gave them a severe sample of what the remainder of the day was to afford them.

These brave tenants of the woods remained on the mountain and kept the enemy in check whilst some of them like a flaming beacon stood prominently on the jetting Rocks as a guide to our main body where to ascend most securely, nothing could be more forcibly impressive—the summit was gained with perfect ease and good order and the 41st and 49th advanced towards the foe having on their left flank the Indians and light infantry of the 41st, and on their right all the Militia—in this order they marched onward till they reached the point of formation, in a field belonging to Mr. Phelps adjoining the main road from Queenston to the Falls and then a further reinforcement joined of regulars and Militia from Chippawa under the command of Col. Clark and Capt. Bullock.

The attack now began, the Indians & light Infantry of the 41st on the left commenced first (with the usual native music so frightful to an American ear) whilst the main body advanced with the Militia, & 41st on their right & the two field pieces dealing out a tremendous fire upon the enemy who were lodged in a small piece of Woods that skirted the Queenston Camp.—It is now that

and fled with precipitation—fear adding wings to their feet, and depriving them of reason they hurried one another over the rocks and precipices in the utmost consternation and with a degree of destruction not to be described—the dead, dying and mangled lay in heaps under the rocks whilst the river received an immense number to its deepy bosom.—A flag of truce from those that remained begging for quarter ended the day and General Wadsworth, Col. Scott and 71 other officers together with 858 men were made prisoners of war, the enemies loss in killed and wounded could not be less than 4 or 500 men, whilst ours strange to tell consisted of only 14 killed and 60 wounded, the Indians lost only 5 men, & 9 wounded. At any time during the day our force did not exceed 750 men.—that of the enemy from the mis-stated Buffalo account was 1300, but we think that it was 1500 at least. To point out any particular officers or men who distinguished themselves in the late contest would be improper, where all did their duty so manfully, 'twere invidious partiality to remark—the result—the glorious result speaks too plainly to be misunderstood how nobly each arm upheld its country's cause.

Shall we omit to return our humble thanks to the God of Battles for his merciful aid upon this splendid occasion. Inhabitants of Canada, It is most manifest that the hand of Providence is with us, highly approving the justice of our cause, and smiling at our efforts and struggles for our rights and liberties—he—he—it is that gives us victory: let us then ascribe all to him, implore a continuance of his blessings and sup-